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Has now 3,200, has buried 137 of its members during the two and one-half years since its organization. The membership fee will be raised to \$5.50 on May 1, 1905. J. H. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

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TO REVISE THE LAWS

Move for a Commission to Straighten Out Election Tangles.

The first step toward securing a revision of the election laws of the Territory, admitted on all hands to stand in much need of it, was taken when Senator Paris introduced in the Senate yesterday the following joint resolution:

Be It Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

WHEREAS, the Act of Congress, approved April 30, 1900, entitled "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," provides in Section 64 thereof that the rules and regulations for holding elections set forth in Ballou's Compilation of the Civil Laws of 1897 are continued in force, with certain changes and modifications made necessary by annexation, and therein set forth; and

WHEREAS, by reason of the premises, it is impossible for the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to make alterations or amendments in said rules and regulations; and

WHEREAS, said rules and regulations were made by authority of law under the Republic of Hawaii in the year 1894, under political conditions which no longer exist; and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of all political parties and citizens of this Territory that the improvements which progress requires in the various methods of protecting the ballot and insuring an honest vote should be adopted;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That a Commission of five (5) qualified electors of the Territory of Hawaii be appointed by the Governor thereof, one from each of the political parties existing in said Territory; and of the other two, one to be an attorney at law, selected by the Bar Association of the Territory of Hawaii, and the other a merchant, selected by the Merchants' Association of the city of Honolulu. The two latter to be selected for their known willingness to be independent of all political influence or bias. Said Commission to serve without pay, and to examine and report upon needed changes or amendments to the present existing election laws of the Territory of Hawaii, and any other Act or Acts relating thereto, and to draft any proposed changes or amendments thereto, and report the same to the Delegate from the Territory of Hawaii to the Congress of the United States of America before the next session thereof, with a view to securing the enactment of said changes, as best fitting the conditions here, and expressing the desire of the people of the Territory.

J. D. PARIS, Senator First District.

Senator Paris explained, after the ad-

journalment, that this was an administrative move. There is some doubt, however, among the lawyers as to whether the legislature, called solely to consider appropriation bills, can pass a resolution such as this and give it the effect of law—but if it is an administrative measure, as Senator Paris says, the Governor is not at all likely to raise the legal point. And nobody else is, either. The election laws, being enacted by Congress, could be revised at the recommendation of a commission that had not itself the best legal standing. The acts of the commission itself would not be binding upon anybody.

THE TWENTY-TWO RICHEST AMERICANS

NEW YORK, May 6.—Henry Clews has just given out an estimate he has made of the wealth of the leading American millionaires. It follows:

John D. Rockefeller, \$500,000,000.
Andrew Carnegie, \$110,000,000; given away \$250,000,000.
William Waldorf Astor, chiefly in real estate, \$200,000,000.
John Jacob Astor, \$75,000,000.
Gould family, of which George J. Gould's personal fortune represents \$33,000,000, \$150,000,000.
Marshall Field, \$100,000,000.
Blair estate, \$100,000,000.
W. K. Vanderbilt, \$80,000,000.
Russell Sage, \$80,000,000.
D. O. Mills, \$75,000,000.
William Rockefeller, \$75,000,000.
J. P. Morgan, \$60,000,000.
James H. Hill, \$60,000,000.
Henry H. Rogers, \$50,000,000.
Henry Phipps, \$45,000,000.
John D. Archbold, \$40,000,000.
Henry M. Flagler, \$40,000,000.
James B. Haggin, \$40,000,000.
James Henry Smith, \$35,000,000.
W. H. Telford, \$20,000,000.
James Stillman, \$15,000,000.
George F. Baker, \$15,000,000.

Clews's list does not contain by any means all the very rich men. The members of the so-called Rock Island crowd, William H. and J. H. Moore, D. G. Reid and W. B. Leeds, are not in it. Neither are Senator W. A. Clark, Henry C. Frick, John W. Gates, Norman B. Read, the William C. Whitney estate, P. A. B. Widener, the younger Vanderbilts, Mrs. Hettie Green nor any of the other notably rich women of the country.

Clews, in fact, admitted that his list was by no means a complete one, but he believed it contained undoubtedly all the very richest capitalists, and he thought the amounts set against them were as near as can be arrived at without an examination of their books.

Gold is now successfully being mined in Wales. Several considerable gold deposits have also been discovered in Rosshire, in the North of Scotland.

The electric railway mileage of the United States is 22,577.

MIXED BY COUNTY ACT

Six Voting Precincts Are Divided by District Lines.

The changing of district boundary lines by the County Act has given rise to some decidedly serious complications. There are six places where the lines have been changed, two on Maui, two on Hawaii and two on Kauai, with the result that six voting precincts are partly in one district and partly in another, and the voters in those precincts will have to vote, some of them for one Supervisor and Deputy Sheriff, and some for another. And in these precincts the election officers will have to set up two sets of ballot boxes, count two sets of returns, and find out from each voter which district he lives in and issue to him his ticket—and see that he votes right.

For instance, on the island of Maui, the line that divides the districts of Wailuku and Lahaina runs right through the fourth voting precinct. Therefore, the voter in that precinct, when he goes to vote, must state to the election officers whether he lives in Lahaina or Wailuku, and he will thereupon be given a ticket containing the names of the candidates for Supervisor and Deputy Sheriff in the district wherein he lives. And he will be supposed to vote for those officers.

But, say for the sake of argument, that a man running for Supervisor in Lahaina has a sure shot on his election, and has a friend whom he wants to see elected from Wailuku who is having a close fight. What is to prevent the man who has a sure thing saying to a few of his supporters in the fourth precinct, "You say that you live in Wailuku, and vote for my friend for Supervisor from there?" Will not the result be that the will of the actual voters of Wailuku will be in danger of being overthrown by the votes of men who do not live in the district at all? Is it a part of the business of election officers to determine in what district a man lives? The word of the voter himself, it would seem, is the best evidence of that. And registration is by precincts. A man registered can vote, and the officers cannot stop him. There are 100 voters in the fourth precinct of Maui.

The fifteenth precinct of Maui, with 77 voters, is in precisely the same case as the fourth with reference to the districts of Makawao and Hana.

The fifth precinct on Hawaii is split by the district line between North and South Hilo. There are 118 voters in the precinct.

The fourth precinct on Hawaii, with 292 voters, is split by the district line between North and South Kona.

The fourth precinct on Kauai, with 97 voters, is split by the district line between Koloa and Waimea.

The seventh precinct on Kauai, with 151 voters, is split by the district line between Lihue and Kawaihoa.

And in Olua and Keauau, on Hawaii, a complication distinctly different has come out of the County Act. These two districts, under the old law, are within the jurisdiction of the District Magistrate of Puna. Of course, therefore, court processes for the districts are issued by the Puna court, and are served by the Puna Deputy Sheriff. But, under the County Act, the voters of Olua and Keauau vote for the Deputy Sheriff elected for South Hilo. And here is a state of things, where voters vote for an official who has nothing whatever to do with their concerns, and yet whose election may be altogether dependent upon their votes. In a small way, it is like a man in New Jersey voting for Governor of New York. And it would seem that this, of itself, should come pretty near invalidating the County Act.

However, it is not known whether the attorneys will go into this feature. In fact, nothing is known, absolutely, about what the attorneys will do concerning the County Act. Neither side made any sign yesterday.

Incidentally to this county election matter, there are 28 different sets of tickets to be made up and sent out from the Governor's office, and the work of making them out has about driven Chief Clerk Buckland with his gray hair in sorrow to the grave.

EVIDENCE OF INSANITY.

Evan Roberts's Evangelistic Mission to Liverpool a Failure.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—Evan Roberts's evangelistic mission to Liverpool has proved a failure. In fact, a meeting held in Sun hall, at which 7000 or 8000 people were present, almost ended in a riot. Roberts had not proceeded far in his exhortations when he exclaimed:

"There is an English friend in this audience who has come to hypnotize me. Will you leave this building at once, or else the Lord forgive you! He has come to play with the sacred things of God," he went on passionately, "yet God can sweep him like chaff before the wind."

The meeting was brought to a dramatic close. Hands had gone up time after time, indicating that their owners belonged to some Christian church. Mr. Roberts complained that some member of the audience objected to the trouble this constant exercise caused, and de-

manded that man to pray for forgiveness.

"Now," Roberts burst out, "don't be surprised if your arm withers by your side." There was another pause, and a voice in the gallery suggested that perhaps the offender was an Englishman.

"He is not English, but Welsh," replied Roberts; "he is not a church member, but a deacon; he is not a deacon, but a preacher; he is not a preacher, but a minister of the Gospel. I should not be surprised to see him on this platform; in fact, he is on this platform."

There was a tense silence, and at last a minister on the platform approached Roberts and asked him to name the brother, so that they could speak to him. This Roberts declined to do, and the minister, the Rev. O. L. Roberts, insisted on the evangelist being implicit and mentioning the offender, for the reputation of the clergy. He himself was a minister of many years' standing, and he demanded that the name should be given.

"Oh, brother, brother, don't!" replied Roberts.

"But the accusation has been made, and I insist," said the minister.

Thereupon Roberts, accompanied by his sister, turned round and left the platform, amid cries of "Shame," from the audience.

The meeting then broke up in confusion.

WIRELESS FROM HAWAII TO COAST POSSIBLE

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Perhaps it will be possible after all to establish wireless communication between San Francisco and Hawaii, in a long-distance step across the Pacific. There are physical characteristics at Honolulu which experts expected would interfere somewhat with the development of the system, but the Bureau of Equipment is in receipt of two offers to construct the stations which will accomplish the desired result and effect an exchange of messages through a distance of 2089 miles.

One offer comes from the Marconi people and the other from those representing the Telefunken system. The Marconi company is adhering to its former stipulation, that its system will not be used in exchanging messages with stations equipped with rival apparatus. This is objectionable, because, no matter what achievement is possible with the Marconi installation, it would not do to tie up the Government facilities of communication in any such exclusive manner.

HIMALAYAS ARE GROWING.

Earthquakes in India Due to Enlargement of Mountain Chain.

LONDON, April 29.—Professor Milne, the eminent seismologist, tells an interesting story describing how and why the Lahore earthquake occurred recently. It took place, he says, on the Southern side of the Himalayas, and was due to the continuous growth of these mountains. The Himalayas are formed of stratified materials, which were once beneath the sea, and these materials are being crumpled up in much the same way as one might make folds in a table cover by rubbing a hand along its surface. In this process the strata are bent upward, and when over-bending takes place there is a fracture. The fracture is accompanied by a jar or series of jars and vibrations which constitute the earthquake.

"We shall no doubt hear later," says the professor, "something more about the magnitude of this fracture, as it is called. It extended many miles, with the result that the work of the trigonometrical survey will require rectification."

"This was the case after the great earthquake in Assam in 1897, when it was found that as the result of surveys that about 10,000 square miles had been displaced laterally as much as twenty or thirty feet. In Japan, after the great earthquake of 1891, the survivors refused to pay taxes on the ground which had been left to them, saying that it had not the same area after the earthquake as it had before. Their contention was found to be correct. We shall probably hear of a great number of secondary disturbances, which will originate along the line of the newly created 'fault,' indicating that broken and disjointed strata are settling to a state of equilibrium. These shocks will not reach Europe or Great Britain, but will be felt in many places in North-west India."

"If we look back at the history of the last 200 years we shall find that this disaster is only a repetition of what has occurred many times before."

HALEIWA.

The Haleiwa Hotel, Honolulu's famous country resort, on the line of the Oahu Railway, contains every modern improvement and affords its guests an opportunity to enjoy all amusements—golf, tennis, billiards, fresh and salt water bathing, shooting, fishing, riding and driving. Tickets, including railway fare and one full day's room and board, are sold at the Honolulu station and Trent & Company for \$5.00. For departure of trains consult time table.

On Sundays, the Haleiwa Limited, a two-hour train, leaves at 8:22 a. m.; returning, arrives i. Honolulu at 10:10 p. m.

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